

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1855.

NO. 266.

## THE EVENING BULLETIN

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THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Advertisements inserted in the Weekly Bulletin upon the understanding that they will be paid in advance.

Advertisements transferred from the Louisville Weekly Journal at half-price.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855.

We have already mentioned the fact of an inoffensive Irishman being brutally assaulted at the court-house on Monday, and that some ruffian ran a pitch-fork into his body. After marching about for some time, the blood of the poor victim all the while dripping from the prongs of the fork, the ruffian, who by the way, it is said, was from New Albany, stuck a loaf of bread on the fork and shouldering it, continued his march through the streets. No fort whatever was made to arrest him.

Courier.

We are authorized by a distinguished gentleman of unimpeached and unimpeachable veracity to state that he was present and witnessed the whole transaction referred to in the paragraph quoted above, and that the statement therein made is altogether untrue in the most material particulars. He says that there was in the crowd a half-witted looking individual with pitchfork, upon the tines of which was stuck a loaf of bread, but he assures us that there was no blood upon the prongs of the fork, and that it was not run into the body of the Irishman who was engaged in a fight at the court-house.

Dr. White, the coroner, informs us that he held an inquest yesterday evening at the hospital on the body of William Mouldry, an Irishman about thirty years of age. He was taken from the vicinity of Main and Chapel streets late Monday night and placed in the hospital where he died from the effects of fracture of the skull. As in most other cases no clue could be had to the person who committed the deed.

We learn from the coroner that the remains of one body were taken yesterday from the cellar of the corner building in Quinn's row. The inquest mentioned above is the fifteenth this week.

By some inscrutable permission of Providence, Prentiss is allowed to live and the Louisville Journal to exist, when the just vengeance of God should have sent fire from Heaven to consume the establishment and its infernal editor.

*Indiana Sentinel.*

We presume that God knows where His just vengeance should send fire quite as well as the editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel does. We have no reply for such language as those editors use. They will be ashamed of it, or mankind should be ashamed of them.

**THE ELECTION.**—We have now returns from 80 counties—leaving 23 counties to hear from. Morehead's majority thus far is 94,61. The counties yet to hear from gave Pierce a majority of 1,222.

The Fourth Congressional District is still in doubt. Russell remains to be heard from. Passengers in last night's Danville stage brought a report that Talbot (Anti) was elected by seven votes.

**RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.**—The river was still falling last evening with 64 feet water in the canal. It rained nearly all day yesterday.

There are several boats up for St. Louis.

The T. C. Twichell is hourly expected from St. Louis.

The total number of applications for warrants received up to August, 7, was 201,900, and the number of warrants issued 16,455.

We are requested to say that all the Long family, father and three sons, are alive. Two of them were reported dead.

The Cholera has disappeared from Hopkinsville.

From the following it will be seen that the report of the intended resignation of Messrs. Bodley and Lyon is without foundation:

**A CARD.**—The report published in the Courier of this morning in relation to our intention to resign, as members of the Legislature, has no foundation whatever. WM. S. BODLEY, JOHN G. LYON.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9, 1855.

[From this morning's Journal.]

BOSTON, Aug. 10.

A German named Wagner was arrested here to-day charged with being engaged in the foreign envoys in this city.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.

Advices from Fort Laramie to July 16th have been received. Everything remained quiet. Capt. Foote's company had arrived and report having met Capt. New's dragoons 50 miles west of Fort Kearney, all well. The cholera was making sad havoc among the troops at Fort Riley and Col. Ogden was among its victims. Great numbers had abandoned the Fort and fled to the hills.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

Ex-Governor Shannon, of Ohio, has been appointed Governor of Kansas in place of Jno. L. Dawson declined.

DIED,

In New Orleans, on the 1st inst., of congestion of the brain, OLIVER P. FISHER, aged 24 years.

Oda Lowel will not tell us who she is or where she is, but she cannot conceal the fact that she is a very charming poetess:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE SHADOWS ON THE WALL.

On a bed of fearful anguish I for weary months had lain, While hot fever sapped my life-blood and wild frenzy fired my brain. And my sincerest ravings, with my weary unrest, Caused the friends to shun my presence who before had loved me best. Oft with shouts and shrieks and threatenings had I filled my darkened room. As grim phantoms passed before me clad in vestures of the tomb, Then would friends forsake my bed-side and in terror flee away.

All except the gentle Emma, who bent o'er me night and day.

Since the sunny days of childhood we had loved each other well, And each fleeting year we numbered but increased the mystic love. But till sickness felled me never had her acts of love divine Seemed to drop like gems unnumbered from a greatest extravagance mine.

With a sister's sweet devotion would her young head o'er me bave.

As she bathed my lips with kisses and with tear-drops dewed my brow.

Like a fond and gentle mother on her bosom laid my head, And in soft endeavoring accents spoke of happy hours long fled.

When the fearful dream was ended, when delirium's spell was broke,

When with all an infant's weakness I to consciousness awoke, I could see the form of Emma round my darkened chamber glide.

And could hear her sweet voice breathing soothing whispers by my side.

Not till stars were shining brightly in the blue sky overhead Would she leave me to my slumbers with a sybil's noiseless tread.

Then within the room adjoining sat she with attentive ear ready At the slightest murmur at my bed-side to appear.

Well, one eve my eye had wandered from the bright and cheerful light.

That same streaming through the doorway to the wall so smooth and white,

When methought I heard a foot-fall, 'twas not Emma's I was sure,

Stepping lightly through the hall and pausing at the inner door,

It was opened—O! so softly I could scarcely hear the sound—

Had a human hand unclosed it, or were spirits stalking round?

While I looked and thought and wondered, lo! there glided from the hall

With a stealthy tread a shadow, and stood waiting on the wall.

It was as handsome as a picture or a new daguerreotype, Its two lips were full and pouting—looked, I thought, like cherries ripe—

Though I couldn't see their color nor its fine eyes' brilliant flash,

Yet I know it sported whiskers and a slightly-curved mouth;

Its fine head, I thought resembled casts I'd seen of Bonaparte, And I wondered if it boasted such a proud, ambitious heart,

Then its nose was sharp and classic, it was finely built and tall;

And a full round chin and forehead had this shadow on the wall.

Quick before my wondering vision did a second shadow glide;

It excelled the air in fleetness till it reached the other's side;

Ah! full well that face, that figure, and those graceful curls were known,

With a sportive pencil oft had I the selfsame outline drawn;

And so great was my amazement I my voice could scarce suppress.

As I saw these phantom figures meeting with a warm embrace—

Then my memory now grows faithless—I can only just recall

That I saw four lips of shadow meeting on the pictured wall.

When the pantomime was ended I grew restless with surprise,

And, remembering not my weakness, I in vain essayed to rise,

But the shadow heard my movement, and they fled before my gaze

With the swiftness of the lightning, choosing wisely different ways;

And when in a moment after bent a fair face o'er my head, Eyes were closed and breast was heaving—“sleeping sweetly.”

Emma said;

Little thought she that the sleeper had been witness to it all, Or, more truly, to the tableau of the shadows on the wall.

Often have I seen the substance of the shadow first since then.

And no nobler heart is numbered in the family of men; He is worthy of his Emma, who, now standing by his side, Does not note his beaming glance of mingled tenderness and pride.

With one hand upon his shoulder and the other closed in mine, She's been coaxing for a poem about “Charles and Emma—line.”

And I've quickly snatched my pencil for the first time to recall

To the twain the winter's eve I saw the shadows on the wall.

POSTMASTER KENDALL.—A friend of Mr.

Kendall, the late postmaster at New Orleans, has sent us an article from the New York Journal of Commerce, written in vindication of him against the charges for which he was removed.

We regret that the last paragraphs of the article are torn from the slip sent to us:

We cannot be accused of a disposition to treat the Administration otherwise than fairly, and occupying this friendly attitude, we address the President in behalf of Mr. Kendall, who has been removed from the post-office at New Orleans, and who has been proceeded against by officers of the Government, on a charge of embezzlement, in a spirit so improper, outrageous, and malignant, as to call for the severest censure against all, whether in the Cabinet or below it, who, in it, have any share. The charge against Mr. Kendall—who occupies a high social position in New Orleans—is utterly idle upon its face. We have waded through the whole testimony, read the statements and evidence of prosecutors, the speech of Mr. Morse, the Attorney General, and carefully weighed every point in the accusation, to see if there was the least matter to justify these abominable proceedings, but we have found none; and we are sure that every honorable man who examines the case will see in it more the spirit of a Jeffreys and a Finch—the Judge and Solicitor who tried Sidney—who was convicted by these vile instruments of the crown on a comparison of handwritings—than the honest, manly spirit which ought to mark the Government of the United States in its public trials. Mr. Kendall, who headed the Union movement in the rule laid down in behalf of the United States, that a person charged must be committed unless suspicion is wholly groundless, has been dragged from the society of his family and friends, and put into a prison on a charge made by the spies of the Government, heard before a commissioner appointed by the government, and tried by an officer sent there especially by the government.

A respectable citizen of New Orleans, under

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# EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 11, 1855.

The General Land Office machinery costs a good round sum to the government, annually, the appropriations for its expenses for the year 1855 amounting to \$1,611,522, of which \$318,000 was for the salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, \$155,000 for the salaries of the Commissioner and his clerks, \$168,000 for surveys and office rent in California, \$117,000 for surveying the public lands, \$100,000 for expenses of receivers in depositing public money, \$107,000 for surveys and office rent in Kansas and Nebraska, \$95,000 for contingent expenses, \$70,000 for clerks, &c., under the new bounty land act, and so on down the long list of items.

METEOROLOGY.—Lieutenant Maury, whose services to commerce in ascertaining the winds and currents of the ocean have been so valuable, makes a proposal in the American Farmer that a system of observations be established on land with a view to agricultural matters, similar to that which he established on the sea with a view to navigation. He suggests that the Surgeon General of the army, who now collates, discusses, and publishes all the meteorological observations made at the military posts, should issue a circular to the farmers and agriculturists throughout the country, asking them to make certain specified meteorological observations with particular instruments at stated times of the day, and forward regularly accounts thereof to the office in Washington, in return for which all the publications issued from that office should be sent to the observers. On an average, ten observers for each State would be sufficient. What is wanted in such a system is uniformity. In case it should be thought irrelevant to the business of the Surgeon General's office, it might be made a branch of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office, and in either case the nucleus is already in existence. By means of a well digested system of observations, natural laws regulating climates might be ascertained, the approach of storms known, &c.

We find the following in a letter to the Chicago Tribune: "The emigration to Minnesota continues enormous, though since the warm weather has set in the stream is considerably lessened in volume. It is said that the Galena and Minnesota Packet Company, an organization that now controls the entire marine of the Upper Mississippi, will make in clear cash, over and above the damage to boats, the moderate sum of \$200,000, before the close of the season."

Numerous applications have been made to us for extra numbers of the Journal containing the details of the riots in this city on Monday last. To meet this demand we will print extra copies on Monday next containing all the affidavits which have been handed to us for publication concerning the origin of these riots. Our weekly Journal of Tuesday, of which 10,000 extra copies have already been ordered, will contain full particulars of the whole affair, and all the information that has been collected in reference to it.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The Appleton, Winnebago county, Crescent says that the wheat crop of Wisconsin this year will amount to 20,000,000 bushels. In the estimate which we published a short time since of the entire crop of the country, copied from the New York Herald, Wisconsin was only allowed 9,000,000.

The New York Herald has news from Turk's Island to a recent date. The United States Consul, Mr. John L. Nelson, who had joined the Kinney expedition, had left as his acting deputy Mr. John W. Lightbourn. The government had made some difficulty about recognizing him.

DESTRUCTION OF CHAMOUNI BY FIRE.—The following distressing intelligence has been received by Mr. Albert Smith from Geneva: On Friday morning, at 3 o'clock a fire broke out in the Hotel d'Angleterre, and, despite every exertion, 22 houses had been consumed. The Hotels d'Angleterre, de Londres, and de la Couronne are burnt down, besides 19 houses belonging to the poorer inhabitants.

The Hotel d'Union has been saved by saturating it with water, which renders it for the present uninhabitable. The new Hotel Royal de l'Union has become the refuge of every one, as also the small Hotel du Nord. No lives have been lost, but there have been sad accidents.

An eye-witness describes the scene as "agonizing." Half the village, including part of the church, has been burnt, and a great amount of property destroyed.

A subscription has already been set on foot by the English chaplain, Mr. Ferryman, and Dr. Milan, who was at Chamouni at the time.

These gentlemen were very active in giving relief to the wretched sufferers, and in aiding to extinguish the fire. The wind was very high, and a storm was raging all the time. The letter conveying the above news is signed "Helvetica," but it bears the Geneva postmark, and is dated July 21.

Chamouni is in Sardinia, between 60 and 70 miles from Geneva, and is the spot from which travelers view Mont Blanc. There are several hotels, and the inhabitants are generally guides, and the families of those who have died in that service. They are bound together as one family, and have a fund created by monthly subscription, to aid those who may have lost the head of the family, or who have become aged or disabled.

The village is situated on the river Arve, and most of the dwellings were on the border of that stream. From the above account the fire must have originated in the thickly peopled part of the settlement. The church, which is partly burned, is at the extreme right of the village, on high ground.—*Com. Adv.*

Serious Charges—Alleged Rape.—This morning, Dr. Charles Sanford and Dr. J. P. Hamilton—the former a Homeopathic physician, and the latter a Dental Surgeon—were arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Bostwick for the commission of a rape, by administering liquid medicine to produce stupor. The warrant was issued and the arrest was made upon facts sworn before Justice Bostwick by Miss Sarah Van Hoosier, of this city, who is the plaintiff in this case.—*Auburn American.*

## OFFICIAL.

### BOARD COMMON COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, Aug. 9, 1855.

Present—all the members except Messrs. Dunlap, Pope, Raphael, Plummer, and Haydon. The following message from the Mayor was read and referred to the Committee on Police, and the President was added to said committee:

MAJOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1855.

To the General Council:

GENTLEMEN: Since your last meeting our city has been the scene of most disastrous riots—the laws have been set at defiance and blood has been shed.

On the afternoon of Monday, the 6th inst., our hitherto orderly city was for several hours in the hands of a mob. My efforts, aided by the police (the only force at my command) and by many of my fellow-citizens, were wholly unable to check the violence of a large body of men infuriated at seeing their friends shot down in the streets. It was not until after many hours that the maddened crowd could be induced to desist from the work of destruction.

Much property and many lives were sacrificed. It is due to the reputation of our city that these acts of violence should be investigated and every offender against law and order brought to justice; and I most respectfully suggest that it be referred to some appropriate or special committee for investigation, that a true and impartial account be made public of the whole of this most calamitous affair.

I would also suggest that, in consequence of the destruction of property, there may be and doubtless are some persons destitute and penniless, requiring immediate relief. You will devise such means as your wisdom may dictate for their relief, and above all for the prevention of scenes so disreputable to us as a civilized Christian community.

Respectfully,

JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

Also, the following message from the Mayor was read:

MAJOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1855.

To the General Council:

GENTLEMEN: I hand herewith the resignation of Geo. Stealey, Esq., City Engineer. I regret the step Mr. Stealey has thought proper to take in tendering to your honorable body his resignation. His retirement from the post he has so long and ably filled involves the loss to the city of a faithful and efficient officer, who has done the city good service in the varied and responsible duties of the office. It affords me pleasure to thus bear testimony to his skill as an engineer and to his gentlemanly deportment.

I respectfully suggest the importance of filling the vacancy at an early day.

Respectfully,

JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

To his Honor John Barbee, Mayor of the City of Louisville:

SIR: I hereby respectfully tender to you my resignation of the office of City Engineer, to take effect on Saturday next, the 11th of August, 1855, in accordance with my expressed intention of doing so to members of the General Council, my securities, and others, at different times during the last two months.

Very respectfully,

GEO. STEALEY, City Eng'r.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Aug. 8, 1855.

The following papers from the Auditor's office were referred to appropriate committees:

Claim of H. J. Mead for \$2—referred to Finance Committee;

Report of Jacob Friddle, market master, referred to same committee;

Claim of J. Ragsdale for \$80, for putting gutter at the intersection of Walnut and Twentieth streets—referred to Committee on Streets of the Eastern District;

Street Inspector's report of the Eastern District was referred to Street Committee of the Eastern District;

Street Inspector's report of the Western District was referred to Street Committee of the Western District;

Statement of the accounts of Henry D. Malone, Railroad Tax Collector, referred to Finance Committee;

Auditor's report on the claim of W. R. Gray, referred to Revision Committee.

The following apportionments were referred to Street Committee of the Western District:

The apportionment of sidewalks on Ninth, between Chestnut and Magazine streets—Weaver & Norwood;

Also of sidewalks on Walnut, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets—Weaver & Norwood;

Also of the intersection of Broadway and Eleventh streets—J. D. Seivage;

Also of sidewalks on Eleventh, between Market and Jefferson streets—Weaver & Norwood contractors;

Whereas, a portion of our foreign-born population, by deeds of violence and bloodshed, provoking our native-born citizens to measures of retaliation, have brought upon many families of both classes destitution strongly appealing to public sympathy. Therefore—

Resolved, by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That His Honor, the Mayor, be, and he is hereby requested to inquire into the condition and necessities of said families and report to the General Council as soon as he conveniently can what sum is requisite to provide them with all proper necessities for the time being.

A substitute from this Board directing the Mayor to have the apparatus of the Hook and Ladder Company repaired at a cost not exceeding \$300, was returned rejected by the Board of Aldermen, whereupon this Board receded from said substitute, and the original resolution directing the Mayor to contract with Keating & Johnson for said work at \$300, was concurred in and adopted.

The following resolutions from the Board of Aldermen were concurred in and adopted:

A resolution directing the Street Inspector, Eastern District, to repair the gutter on Eleventh, between Green and Jefferson streets, at a cost not exceeding \$50.

A resolution allowing John G. Lyons, contractor at Beargrass Cut-off, \$600.

A resolution directing the Mayor to give notice in the public papers to all persons holding bonds of the town of Portland to report the same to the Auditor.

A resolution directing the Street Inspector, Eastern District, to fill up the hog-holes between the pump and cistern on Third cross street and between Walnut and Chestnut.

A resolution directing the City Engineer to give the Street Inspector the stakes for repairing the gutter on Clay from Franklin street to the creek.

A resolution directing the Engineer to have caps put on the openings in cisterns at the intersections of Main and First and Second sts.

A resolution allowing D. C. Stone, Assistant Engineer, \$150 as additional pay.

A resolution allowing Conrad Grainger \$9 for filling cistern at the corner of Seventh and Broadway.

A resolution allowing John Kegan \$8 for repairing well at the intersection of Chestnut and

south of Breckinridge, to the north line of Campbell street, D. L. De Goyer contractor, was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District with leave to report immediately, who thereupon reported a resolution approving the same, which was adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker, from the Committee on Streets of the Western District, reported in favor of a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing John Keegan \$279 64 for grading and paving the intersection of Sixteenth and Chestnut streets.

Also a resolution from the same, allowing said Keegan \$386 34 for grading and paving the intersection of Seventeenth and Chestnut streets, both of which resolutions were adopted.

The account of E. P. Rousseau of \$18, for filling the cistern at the corner of Ninth and Madison streets, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District with leave to report immediately, who thereupon reported a resolution allowing the same, which was adopted.

Mr. Holbrook, from the Committee on Public Works, reported in favor of three resolutions from the Board of Aldermen, allowing the hands at Beargrass cut-off their pay for three weeks ending July 28th, which resolutions were concurred in and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Gailbraith, Gilliss, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Pope, Reasor, Shanks, Weaver, and Zeigler—10.

Nays—Messrs. Beatty and Vaughan—2.

Mr. Weaver presented the claim of Coleman Daniel, assignee, of \$19 45 for paper furnished new court-house, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Gilliss, from the Committee on Police, reported a resolution allowing the Police salaries for July, per the marshal's report, which resolution was adopted.

The report of the Superintendent of the hospital for July was referred to the Hospital Committee with leave to report immediately, who thereupon reported a resolution allowing \$920 15, the expense for July, which was adopted.

Mr. Vaughan presented the report of the guardians of the almshouse for July, which was referred to the Committee on Alms-House.

Mr. Vaughan presented a resolution allowing E. Foster \$45 for repairs to market-house, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pope, the resolution to construct a foot-way across Main street on the west side of Bullitt was reconsidered, and said resolution, being put upon its adoption, the same was adopted.

The resignation of Messrs. Reasor and Dunlap, members of this Board from the First ward, also of Mr. Raphael, member from the Fourth ward, were read and referred to the Committee on Elections, whereupon Mr. Gailbraith, from said Committee, by leave, reported in favor of receiving the same, which resignations were thereupon received.

Mr. Riley (Mr. Gilliss being in the chair) presented a resolution that an election be held on Wednesday, the 15th instant, in the First ward to represent the said ward in the Common Council to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of G. W. Dunlap and W. G. Reasor, late members from said ward. Further that an election be held on Wednesday, the 15th instant, in the Fourth ward, in the city of Louisville, to elect one member to represent the said last-named ward in the Common Council to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of B. L. Raphael, late a member from said ward; which was adopted by this Board and returned concurred in by the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Riley (Mr. Gilliss being in the chair) presented a resolution that, when the two Boards meet in joint session to-night at 10 o'clock, they go into an election for one person as city engineer and also one person as trustee of the Louisville Marine Hospital, which was adopted and returned concurred in by the Board of Aldermen.

JOINT SESSION.

Whereupon, the General Council met in joint session, and the following persons, having received a majority, were declared duly elected: Jacob Ruckstuhl, Interpreter of City Court. E. F. Lee, City Engineer.

John Zeigler, Trustee of Louisville Marine Hospital.

And thereupon, the joint session arose.

On motion of Mr. Zeigler, the resolution, authorizing the Mayor to contract for the completion of the intersection of Eleventh and York streets, and cause the same to be done at the lowest and best bid, was reconsidered, and said resolution, being put on its adoption, was thereupon adopted.

Mr. Shanks presented "an ordinance to grade and pave Second street from Broadway to Maple or York street," which was referred to the Board of Aldermen.

The following preamble and resolution from the Board of Aldermen were concurred in and adopted:

RECEIVED at the Carpet Warehouse.

BENT & DUVAL, 537 Main street, this morning received

25 pairs of Carpets, embracing entirely new designs, and superbly made.

Just received and for sale by

POPLAR, PRATHER, & SMITH.

WE ARE SELLING HATS AND CAPS AT EASTERN

PRICES, and of better quality, as are of our own

manufacture.

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WE ARE SELLING HATS AND CAPS AT EASTERN

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# A. J. MORRISON

(SUCCESSOR TO WINTER & MORRISON),

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, WHIPS,  
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,  
&c., &c., &c.,

500 MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH  
Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of my own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in a point of workmanship, durability, and elegance of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons who want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect my stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

J. J. MORRISON.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO.'S  
GENUINE

### Cod Liver Oil.

FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.

THE late sum of Rushton, Clark, & Co. being dissolved by the death of W. J. Rushton (the only Rushton ever connected with the firm), THEIR GENUINE COD LIVER OIL will in future be prepared only by BEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO., surviving partners and sole successors, who will Mr. Clark's name to every bottle of Oil, and will bear his name and the only Druggist who went from the U. S. for that purpose, and as he will continue his supervision of that branch of our business, we will warrant our OILS and GENUINE. As success in its use depends on the quality, we will not sell any inferior OILS. BEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO., or RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO., upon which they took the premium at the World's Fair. While it is the most elegant Dress Hat of the season, it is as light and airy as the gossamer.

J. J. MORRISON.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—It is supposed by some that, as we took the premium over all others at the World's Fair, New York, on FINE HATS, we keep none but the finest quality on hand. This is a mistake. We are making a beautiful SILK Hat at \$1, and also one at \$3, which are just as "stylish" as the finer qualities.

J. J. MORRISON.

### New Style.

WE are in receipt of a large stock of new style Soft Hats, all colors and qualities, at low prices.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH,  
455 Main st.

LEGHORN HATS AT COST.—We are closing out our stock of Leghorn Hats at cost.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

WE ARE NOW GETTING UP OUR FINAL STYLE DRESS HATS, which will surpass all others in quality, style, and finish, and those who want the best Hat, and of Louisville manufacture, should send in their orders.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

Fall Trade.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, AND FUR GOODS.—In anticipation of a large accumulation of new fashions, fall and winter, we are manufacturing and receiving from our factories the largest and most complete stock of Hats, Caps, and Fur Goods ever opened in the Western country, which we can sell, to cash and prompt men, at prices that will defy competition.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH,  
455 Main st.

Fresh Blue Lick Water.

10 bbls fresh Blue Lick Water just received direct from the springs. For sale by the barrel or gallon

WALKER & COMMERFORD,  
Third st.

CIDER VINEGAR—20 bbls pure Cider Vinegar for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

TEA—A supply of superior Green Tea just received and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

Adkins testified that at 3 o'clock on Monday

heard firing on Madison and Wenzel streets, where he resides. Drove his carriage there; saw Americans and Germans fighting; a man had his leg broken, and Adkins took him with several others in the hack to Dr. Piles's office.

As he turned the corner of Shelby, saw two Dutchmen loading their guns, and going down street saw several loading and firing. Adkins and the boy with him were shot on Madison street, between Clay and Hancock; was shot in the hand; the boy was badly hurt; was going very rapidly; thinks Joseph Grimm is the man that shot him and his boy; the gun was single-barreled—a gun was produced, and witness said it looked just like the one he was shot with; three or four others were standing by Joseph Grimm, but they had no weapons; a Dutchman behind a wagon on Hancock street also fired at Adkins; the number of shots fired altogether was about eleven.

Mrs. Caroline Smith resides on Madison street, between Clay and Hancock; saw the fusil on Monday on the corner of Clay, where the house was mobbed; heard two reports of firearms; it seemed to come from the north side, near where the Grimms reside; saw Jos. Grimm carrying in rocks before the firing commenced; another Grimm was also outside, but didn't see him do anything.

Dr. Metcalfe states that Adkins's child is wounded in the foot, but there is every probability that it will recover.

Merritt Cuning was standing a hundred yards above Myers's; saw Adkins's hack, and, as it came by Myers's, heard firing and saw smoke come from Myers's corner; the firing was not from the house; heard another firing and saw smoke come from Grimm's; heard a third fire and saw smoke from O'Hanlin's yard; and also saw the man firing from behind the cart, and could recognize him if he saw him.

Geo. Shelton was inside of the house, and

don't know anything about it.

Geo. Gregory heard O'Hanlin say on Monday

morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, to another man

that he, for one, was willing to tear down the Hancock street Methodist church, and he would lead the party; saw a man firing in Adkins's hack from the corner of Clay and Madison; one man had a double-barreled shotgun, who fired first at the men in Adkins's hack as he was passing, and who fell over, and then fired at Adkins, who screamed; the man who did the firing then walked back into the house, reloaded, came out, and fired again; the crowd then got hold of him; stabbed and beat the man that had shot; his name is Vogt; heard some twenty-five shot.

Ed. Williams arrested the parties. O'Hanlin

had a pistol in his pocket.

Several other witnesses were examined, but

nothing additional of importance was elicited.

For the defense—Miss McManaway resides

next door to O'Hanlin; ran in his house, and told him the mob was coming, and his wife locked him up in the closet; does not think there was any firing from O'Hanlin's.

Mr. Owen was in Myers's bar-room when

Adkins came by with his hack; house was closed; Myers was behind the counter when shots were fired outside; saw a man in the street with a pistol, but didn't know him; the Grimms were at

Myers's in the morning.

Peter Keiner was standing at his gate, next

door to Grimm's, when Adkins's hack came by;

the Grimms had no firearms, nor was there any shot fired; it was about 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening; the Grimms were at home all day; were not at Myers's.

Mrs. Grimm saw the hack pass by; there was

no shooting from her house.

Mr. Kidd testified to the good character of

Mr. O'Hanlin.

O'Hanlin was held to bail in \$500 for one year.

Myers was discharged. Joseph Grimm was

held to bail in \$600 to answer a charge of malicious shooting. The other two Grimms were

discharged.

James Nugent, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Bail in \$300 for three months.

Elizabeth Harris, same charge. Bail in \$100 for two months.

Hermae Grues, carrying a concealed deadly weapon. Bail in \$100 for three months.

City vs R. D. Powell, two ordinance warrants. Fired in one case \$5, the other dismissed at defendant's cost.

Several ordinance warrants were dismissed.

Barney Seal, assault and battery on B. Skene.

Skene was a very old and weakly man. He was

going down Jefferson street, when Barney walked up to him and struck him. Skene fell. Barney was in liquor. Bail in \$200 to answer a charge of assault and battery.

Comt'ly Wm. Garth vs Sam. Herman, p. 20. Continued.

Blank Book Manufactory.

WE call the attention of all to our present

and all others who may need Blank Books to our present

well-assorted Books, all of our own make, and warranted

to any made in the country, and at reasonable prices.

Books made to order at short notice.

WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING.

CHEAP EASTERN PIANOS.

Wishing to lessen the number of Pianos to

be sold at our auction sale on the 9th day of

May, and thereby save commissions, we will

offer the remainder of our stock at a low price.

Every instrument warranted. Persons desirous of

examining this stock, as we are convinced

that a more favorable opportunity will never be afforded them

of getting cheap instruments.

We are from time to time furnished with

articles of Furniture, Pictures, &c., &c.

Country practitioners will do well to give me a

trial.

Remember the place—73rd street, between Jefferson and Market, near the Post-office.

R. S. RINGOLD.

W. KENDRICK, 71 Third street.

I have now a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches

on hand, of most approved styles and makers, many of which are made and cast to special order.

English and Swiss Chronometers;

Watches in pocket and in back for miniature;

Do. to wind and set without use of key;

Do. Watch, a fine variety enamelled and others;

Do. Hunting and open face, heavy case;

Do. variety of others. Also, a variety of—

Do. pocket, chain, chaintain Chains;

Seals, Keys, and Charms;

Special attention given to Watch repairing.

W. KENDRICK.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

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W. KENDRICK, 71 Third street.

I have

## EVENING BULLETIN.

### THE BALTIC'S NEWS.

Among the Baltic's passengers—183 in all—are the Rev. Peter Parker, M. D., of the Chinese Mission, with his family; Dr. S. R. House, of the A. B. C. F. Mission to Siam; Col. Sam Golt, of Connecticut; and H. Greeley, of New York.

The Baltic, on her outward passage, when off Holyhead, at half-past 10 o'clock, Saturday night, 21st, during a thick fog, ran down the Sarah Ann schooner, 100 tons, taking slate from Bangor to Bristol. All on board, including little girl, the master's daughter, were picked up by the Baltic, and the schooner was supposed to have sunk, but was afterward found afloat and taken into port as a derelict. With the generosity that distinguishes Americans the world over, the passengers of the Baltic presented the girl with \$200 and the crew with \$300.

The new steamship Habana, to run between Cuba, Liverpool, and Spain, has made her trial trip in the Mersey, running the measured distance of 2½ miles in 1½ minutes, with 57 revolutions of the wheel per minute.

The clipper-ship Red Jacket, Captain Millward, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult., 84 days from Melbourne, with 138,000 ounces of gold, including two nuggets weighing respectively 48 and 47 lbs.

The British crops, though backward, were looking well. Hay, however, was light, owing to the cold and dry Spring, and wheat will hardly be as heavy as last year. It is a good deal beaten down by recent rains. Potatoes are promising a magnificent yield.

### THE WAR.

*Telegraphic Dispatches from the Seat of War.* The following are the daily dispatches:

July 10.—Gen. Simpson incloses the returns of casualties to the 8th of July; regrets they are so heavy in killed and wounded; states the general health of the army is good; and announces that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th a heavy fire was opened on the Redan by the allied batteries.

July 11.—Gortchakoff telegraphs: The enemy has renewed a vigorous cannonade. Yesterday at 8 P. M. Admiral Nachimoff received a severe wound and has since died. Until further orders, Admiral Panfiloff is appointed to succeed the deceased as Commander of the Naval Garrison and the Port, and Military Governor of Sebastopol.

July 13.—The Times correspondent writes: Last night the Russians kept up a tremendous fire. I am sorry to say that the battery which the French constructed between the Mameion and the Malakoff has been knocked to pieces by the powerful fire of the latter fort. A colonel and 30 officers and men were put hors du combat, and the siege works have received a decided check. In fact, as fast as the Allies advance to the actual defences of the place they must expect to meet more elaborate works and obstacles heaped on one another with all the care which many months of preparation admit. Even now the enemy are strengthening the Malakoff every day. It is not what it was on the 18th of June, and a fortnight hence it will not be what it is now. The battery at the White Works, however, still goes on, and its effect will be proved in a few days.

July 16th.—Gortchakoff announces having made two sorties on the 14th and 15th, before the bastion Kornileff, which were satisfactory. Nothing of importance had occurred in other parts of the Crimea.

July 23d.—Gen. Pelissier telegraphs: The enemy appeared to have taken alarm last night, and opened a very brisk fire on the right and left of our lines of attack. Our batteries replied successfully. I have good intelligence from Yenikale. Everything there is going on well under the direction of Col. Osmont, who has taken measures to establish order at Kertsch.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

LONDON, July 27, 1855.

The chief subject of attention during the past week has been the prospect of the harvest, and as the weather has been cold and damp, and a most unusual fall of rain took place yesterday without the slightest intermission throughout the whole day, which has been followed since by scarcely any signs of a favorable change, some anxiety has been created, and the price of wheat has experienced a further rise. Over all parts of the country, the crops, it is feared, must have been beaten down, and although a fortnight of sunshine would cause a very general recovery, that contingency is of course a critical one. In Ireland, likewise, the rains have been heavy, and the atmosphere altogether has been of a character to recall the periods of famine years when the potato blight made its most devastating progress. Still, up to the present time, the hope that the present season may prove the first in which the plant has entirely escaped, since 1847, is still warranted. During the last few days some isolated rumors of particular patches being affected have been published in the papers, but all the general accounts concur in representing the soundness and luxuriance of the crop. Whatever may happen, considerable confidence can at least be entertained that a greater yield will be secured than at any time for eight years, as the signs of the disease have never previously been so long delayed.

The proceedings in Parliament have been chiefly limited to the continuance of attempts on the part of a small minority of the House of Commons to embarrass the Ministry on the war question. The opportunity afforded to them this week consisted in the proposal of the Government to join France and guarantee a loan of £5,000,000 to Turkey. The press and the people at large denounced the proceedings in a manner not to be mistaken, and the malcontents were afraid to follow it up.

The Royal visit to Paris will take place in about a fortnight, and seems likely to be received with brilliant demonstrations.

The money market continues to be well supplied, and the Australian arrivals will produce increased ease. The harvest is the only question that can throw any doubt upon the future course of financial affairs. Should it after all prove favorable, there will be nothing to prevent an augmentation of ease and confidence.

The next steamer from this side will be the Union, on the 1st of August.

### SPECTATOR.

PARIS, July 26, 1855.

Public attention has been directed from the Crimea this week to the opposite bank of the Euxine. The Russian army, under Gen. Mouzavieff, having entered the Turkish territory at Alexandropol, laid the siege before Rais on the 23d of June, but was obliged to wait for its artillery, which was delayed by the bad roads. In the mean time, Erzerum, 80 miles west of Rais, sent all its garrison to the relief of Rais. At the last dates the Russians, 36,000 strong, had abandoned Rais and had marched into Erzerum, which they hoped to find defenceless. Great anxiety was felt at Constantinople, and the capture of Erzerum was daily expected.

Such a success would give the Russians the complete control of a large portion of Asia Minor, and the diversion might weaken the attack upon Sebastopol.

The French Government has been mortified and indignant at the vote in the British House of

Commons upon the Turkish loan. The bill was passed unanimously here, while in London three votes more would have killed it.

The loan here is meeting with an enormous success, and the total of the offers will be formidable. It is probable that a third will be covered by applications for not over 50 francs each per year, each application for the latter sum requiring a capital of somewhat over 1,000 francs, payable at well spaced intervals. Three francs a year interest for 63 francs capital is close upon 5 per cent., and it is not astonishing that such terms should be seized with avidity. As it is the desire of the Government to give this time a large share of the loan and its advantages to capitalists and *la haute finance* generally, measures have been taken to keep down the amounts subscribed by the smaller lenders.

The interest felt in this operation throughout France has withdrawn all attention from the various departmental elections. Some of the results of a day's vote are funny enough; such as 22 failures to elect out of 23 counsellors, or a total of 11 bulletins deposited by a population of 10,000. Another very palpable effect of these national loans is to diminish largely the receipts and usefulness of the savings banks, in which the Government has hitherto taken a great interest. The Bank of Paris has this last year closed many old accounts and has opened few new ones; its total is six millions less than the year before.

The English ships proceeded toward them, but were brought up by a sunken barrier across the channel, and at the same moment a masked battery on the left bank, not more than 350 yards off, opened a fire of round shot, grape, and musketry, and the Russian ships, advancing to the barrier, also commenced a smart fire, whereupon the British retired toward Stalsund, the enemy's riflemen following them along the banks, but being driven from that position as fast as they took them by the ship's fire. An explosion took place on board one of the Arrogant's cutters, which swamped it and killed the midshipman in command. The cutter drifted toward the battery, and would have fallen into the enemy's hands, but was rescued by Lieuts. Haggard and Dowell with a volunteer crew, to whose advice he did not desire to appear to yield.

Cecchetti, the Tuscan Protestant, whose case has excited much attention in Europe and America, has been set free by the Grand Duke. His imprisonment is commuted to a year's exile, which he will spend in Piedmont, living upon the contributions made for him by the English Bible Societies. We are told that Leopold would have taken this step long ago, had it not been for the interference of the London papers, to whose advice he did not desire to appear to yield.

Defiles, the would-be assassin of Cardinal Antonelli, has been executed at Rome. The city, the evening before, had the air of a besieged fortress. The streets, cafes, and all places of public resort were deserted, and squads of French soldiers did double patrol duty through the night. An imposing display of military was made at the execution. Almost the same day, the Rev. Father Beckx, the general of the Jesuits, was attacked by a father of the same order, whose pugnacious missle like Pianor's pistol and Defiles' fork. The affair is to be kept secret, and details are very difficult to get.

The following is the official report of the loss of the Sardinian army in the Crimea, by cholera: 2,300 men and 78 officers; this, too, out of but 15,000 men, none of whom have ever met the enemy. A letter written by a Sardinian officer to a Turin newspaper, and translated into a French country journal, has brought a warning down upon the latter, for "exaggerations of a nature to alarm the country." The French loss by cholera in the month of June was 3,000.

Mrs. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, for many years a resident of Paris, has gained a suit, the object of which was to prove her an heir to the large estate of the Duchess of Plaisance, lately deceased. The inventory of the property had been made out, and the division ordered between the persons who supposed themselves to be the only heirs. A new inventory was ordered by the court, admitting Mrs. Ridgway's claim.

Mr. Greeley has left Paris, and the action commenced against him has been abandoned. Mr. G. pressed a settlement, but his persecutors preferred dropping it where it was, to incur the risk of a defeat.

Rachel left yesterday for England, where she gives four representations previous to embarking on the 11th in the Pacific for the United States. At her farewell representation here, the house was not over three-quarters full. The prices had been raised from 7 to 18 francs for the stalls and boxes, and from 3 to 6 francs for the pit.

Great preparations are made for the reception of the Queen on the 18th of next month.

*Sea of Azoff— Destruction of the Bridge of Boats.*—A dispatch from Capt. Hewett, of the British ship Beagle, announces that he had sent his boats to examine the communication between the town of Genitschik and Arabat Spit, and found it to be by means of a ferry and two large flats and hawsers. Both the hawsers were cut, and the flats turned adrift by the ship's boats on the 3d of July.

A body of Russian troops came to the beach and opened a fire of musketry at about eighty yards, but without effect, while the ships and boats fired grape on the exposed troops, and inflicted much loss.

The Russians are fortifying the Spit of Ararat.

Since the bombardment of Taganrog, measures of defense have been adopted. The arms of the Don have been closed and rendered inaccessible. Batteries have been erected on the coast, and a flotilla of gun-boats established on the river. There is also a strong body of Cossacks and other troops, under the orders of Gen. Bagov, collected near Nicoldieff. Strong fortifications are being erected at Rostoff, and the channel of the Don is obstructed.

*Asia—The Siege of Kars.*—In the British House of Lords the Earl of Clarendon, the 23d ult., gave some information as to the position of affairs in Asia Minor. On June 23d the Russians made advances on Kars, got within fire of the batteries, and were repelled. Notwithstanding the sufferings of the Turkish army last winter, the garrison now showed no symptoms of demoralization. On the contrary, the citizens had requested to be supplied with arms to aid in the defense, and Col. Williams had assured the British Government that there was no apprehension of Kars being taken by a *corp de main*. It would be the duty of the Turkish Government to take measures for the relief of the place. At the date above referred to, June 23, there was a very considerable Russian force between Kars and Erzerum, which advanced and destroyed some Turkish granaries and stores of corn. After the Russians failed in their demonstration against the city they (the Russians) sent for heavy guns, but a succession of wet weather prevented their being brought up.

A private dispatch at Marseilles announced that the Russians had suddenly abandoned the siege of Kars, but a letter from Trebizonde of July 9 states as follows: "The Russians are still encamped at about an hour's distance from Kars. They have only detached a few squadrons of Cossacks to the neighboring villages to collect corn. We are still in ignorance of their motive in deferring the attack on Kars, whether to await reinforcements, or heavier artillery, or to march toward Erzerum. We shall soon learn. A Russian corps of 9,000 men is at Yeni-keni, which intercepts communication between Kars and Trebizonde. Some of the caravans from Erzerum to Persia have been stopped by Cossacks."

*The Principalities—Preparations for a Campaign on the Danube.*—A letter from Silichia, of the 11th, states that Ismael Pacha had announced to his troops the approaching opening of a campaign in Bessarabia. Turkish reinforcements continue to be sent to the fortified places on the lower Danube, and the force is now quartered from Shumla to Babadagh, which is called 45,000 men. The Russians do not appear to fear any attack in the Dobrudzha. Preparations are making at Varna for the expected arrival of a French and English force early in

August. The English are collecting large supplies at Sinope.

*The Baltic—Operations on the South Coast.*—Dispatches from Admiral Deans Dundas of July 17 close reports from Capt. Yelverton of his cruise with the Majicenne and Ruby. On July 11 he (Capt. Y.) proceeded to Kounds Bay, on the South Coast, where he dislodged an encampment of Cossacks by throwing shell and rockets, and afterward landed to inspect the place, but found nothing to destroy. Next morning he landed at the mouth of the river Portoski, and landing on its right bank, destroyed a Cossack barrack and stables, and drove the soldiers into the country. He next proceeded in the direction of Wyborg, and anchored the ships as close as possible to the Island of Stralsund. Having opened the bay called Trangsund, a Russian war steamer, towing two gunboats, was discovered not far off. The Ruby immediately opened fire, and she retired out of range. Proceeding to the entrance of the Sound, Wyborg came in sight; also another Russian steamer and three gunboats at anchor under an island about a mile off.

The English ships proceeded toward them, but were brought up by a sunken barrier across the channel, and at the same moment a masked battery on the left bank, not more than 350 yards off, opened a fire of round shot, grape, and musketry, and the Russian ships, advancing to the barrier, also commenced a smart fire, whereupon the British retired toward Stalsund, the enemy's riflemen following them along the banks, but being driven from that position as fast as they took them by the ship's fire. An explosion took place on board one of the Arrogant's cutters, which swamped it and killed the midshipman in command. The cutter drifted toward the battery, and would have fallen into the enemy's hands, but was rescued by Lieuts. Haggard and Dowell with a volunteer crew, to whose advice he did not desire to appear to yield.

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